

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



A281.9  
S+14  
cop. 2

# 1972 ANNUAL REPORT

**U S D A**

**FRANKLIN COUNTY**

*Louisburg, N. C. 27549*

*Telephone 496-3121*

PRODUCED BY THE  
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

JAN 4 '74

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
NAT'L AGRI. LIBRARY  
ACCESSIONED

**A**

**S**

**C**

**S**



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE . . . . .	1
ADMINISTRATION . . . . .	2
State Committee . . . . .	3
County Committee . . . . .	3
Community Committee . . . . .	3
Office Personnel . . . . .	4
Field Employees . . . . .	5
Temporary Office Employees . . . . .	5
Tobacco Marketing Recorders . . . . .	5
District Director . . . . .	5
State Supervisors . . . . .	5
1972 Fiscal Year (Budget & Expenditures) . . . . .	6
Public Relations . . . . .	7-8
USDA County Defense Board . . . . .	9
RURAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM . . . . .	10
Summary & Participation . . . . .	11
CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM . . . . .	12
PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT . . . . .	13
Reconstitutions . . . . .	14
Tobacco . . . . .	15-17
Cotton . . . . .	18-19
Feed Grain . . . . .	20
Wheat . . . . .	21
COMPLIANCE . . . . .	22-23
PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM . . . . .	24
Farm Storage Facility Loan Program . . . . .	25
Incentive Wool Program . . . . .	26
MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES . . . . .	27
OUR CREED . . . . .	28
CONCLUSION . . . . .	29



## PREFACE

This annual report, prepared by the Franklin County ASC Committee, is to present a summary of the 1972 operations in Franklin County.

Programs administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees directly or indirectly affect each farmer and consumer in America by furnishing the framework for a sound and balanced agricultural economy. They also provide assistance for the preservation of forest resources and the conservation of soil and water.

This information provides a reference for ASCS personnel, representatives of all agricultural agencies, and other persons concerned with agriculture and its place in the economy of our nation.

We would like to take this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge those who have helped make 1972 a successful year. We thank first of all, the farmers of Franklin County for their patience, understanding, and cooperativeness. We thank our farmer fieldman, and state office personnel for their guidance and advice. Further, we appreciate the fine cooperation and assistance of our sister agricultural agencies, vendors, and other businesses interested in the farmer. Without the aid of our local paper, "The Franklin Times", and Radio Station WYRN we could not have had an effective informational program. Certainly, we would be negligent if we failed to thank our County Commissioners for their very generous support in providing adequate office space, lights, and heat.





## ADMINISTRATION

The farmer committee system of administration has been used for over twenty-five years to administer farm programs assigned to ASCS by Congress.

The Department of Agriculture, under the Secretary, issues regulations and instructions to carry out the intent and purposes of the laws passed by Congress.

Each state, under the State Committee, formulates policies within authority of the Secretary's regulations and administers the programs at the state level. The day-to-day operations are under the direction of a State Executive Director.

The one-hundred counties are divided into ten administrative districts. A district director,, responsible to the state executive director, supervises the operation of the counties in each district.

Each year the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service conducts an election for both community and county committeemen to administer programs authorized by the law.

The county office, under the county committee and acting through community committeemen and other personnel, is generally responsible for carrying out the various agricultural programs.

The county executive director, employed by the county committee is responsible for executing the policies of the county committee and for the day to day operations of the ASCS Office.

County office personnel is employed and assigned duties by the county executive director in accordance with applicable standards and qualifications.



## STATE COMMITTEE

Trenton B. Jordan . . . . .	Chairman
Henry L. McGimpsey . . . . .	Member
Sam E. Rouse . . . . .	Member
W. Proctor Scarboro . . . . .	Member
James P. Turlington . . . . .	Member
George W. Hyatt, Jr. . . . .	Ex-officio Member

## COUNTY COMMITTEE

Bennie Ray Gupton . . . . .	Chairman
Bland J. Hill . . . . .	Vice-Chairman
Bertis T. Bunn . . . . .	Regular Member

## COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

### CEDAR ROCK (A)

R. S. May  
Ollie T. Fisher  
Ashley Jenkins

### FRANKLINTON (D)

John T. Wright  
Clifton V. Conyers  
Charlie Bibby, Jr.

### HAYESVILLE (G)

W. E. (Bill) Aycock  
Richard G. Ayscue  
J. C. Goodson

### CYPRESS CREEK (B)

Thomas W. Gay, Jr.  
George Murray  
Charles Harris

### GOLD MINE (E)

George D. Foster  
Garner Dement  
Bryant Wood

### LOUISBURG (H)

Walton Hayes  
Russell Nelms  
Wilbur Southall

### DUNN (C)

Bennie B. Williams  
O'Deyne Mullen  
Henry K. Baker

### HARRIS (F)

Raeford Baker  
John Henry Floyd  
W. R. Richards, Jr.

### SANDY CREEK (J)

O. F. Tharrington  
J. C. Tharrington  
H. T. Edwards

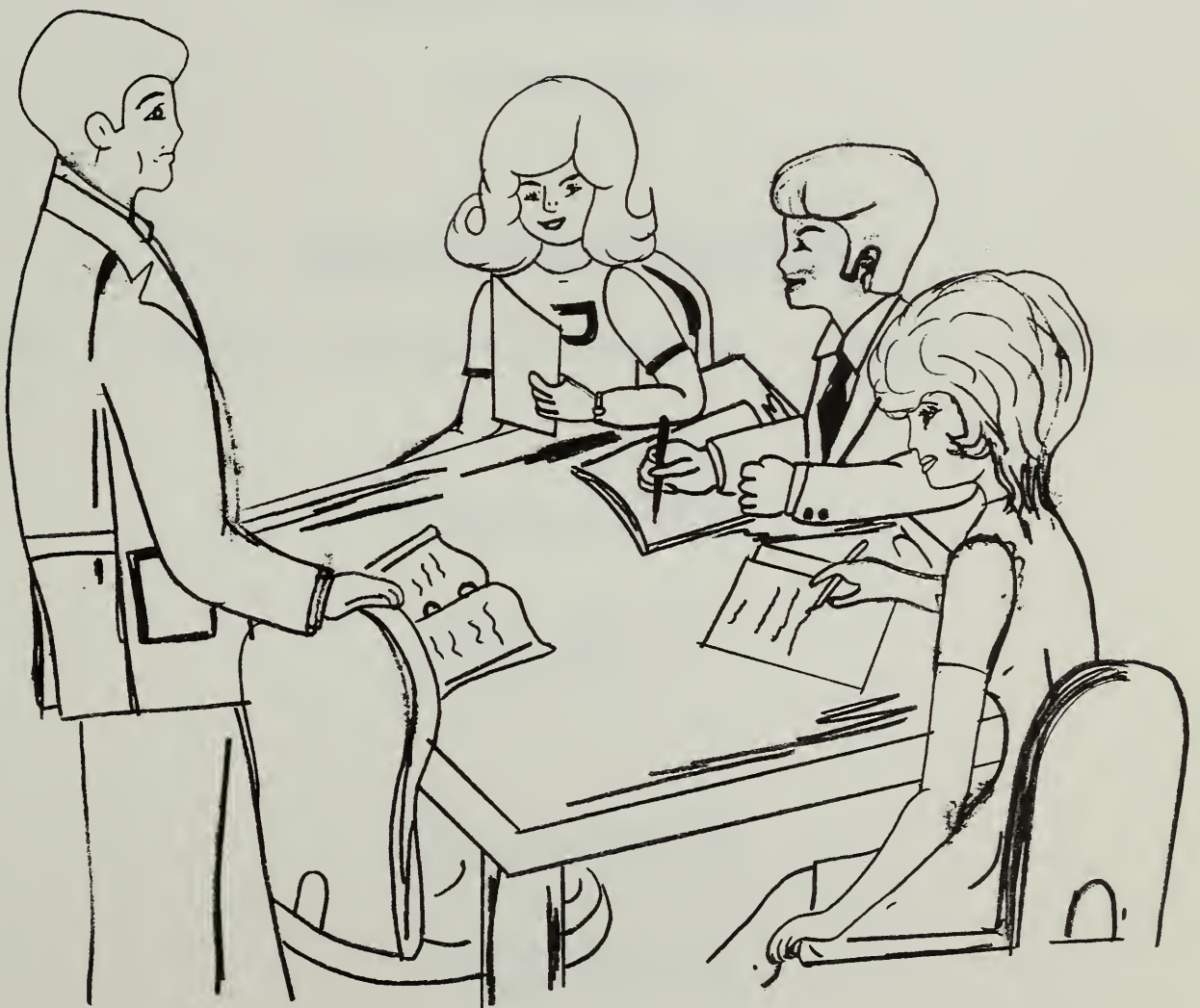
### YOUNGSVILLE (K)

Maryland Holmes  
Frank Bowling  
Raymond Keith



## OFFICE PERSONNEL

John R. Davis . . . . .	County Executive Director
Dorothy W. Clay . . . . .	Chief Program Assistant
Mildred M. Bobbitt . . . . .	Counter Program Assistant
Diana B. Cannady . . . . .	Program Assistant
Ruby F. Abbott . . . . .	Program Assistant
Dahlia H. Duke . . . . .	Adm. & Price Support Assistant
Jane J. Williams . . . . .	Program Assistant
Helen W. Carter . . . . .	Program Assistant
Sue C. Tharrington . . . . .	Program Assistant
Howard W. Davis . . . . .	General Field Supervisor
Willie James Highsmith . . . . .	Janitor







FIELD EMPLOYEES

GENERAL FIELD SUPERVISOR.....Howard W. Davis

John T. Becton  
Ralph W. Cooper  
Wilton Faulkner  
J. Edward Hendricks  
D. L. Inscoe  
Bobby B. Land

Phillip H. Mealer  
William G. Stainback  
William Taylor  
Kevin Warren  
J. W. Wheless, Jr.  
T. O. Wheless, Jr.

TEMPORARY OFFICE EMPLOYEE

Eileen Dunn

TOBACCO MARKETING RECORDERS

Robert W. Allen \* Christine E. Burnette \* Daphine H. Foster

DISTRICT DIRECTOR

Van H. Johnson  
Rt. 6, Box 98  
Kernersville, N.C.

STATE SUPERVISORS

Richard Benton  
Bryant Robertson





1972 FISCAL YEAR

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES

Administrative funds are allocated to Franklin County by the State ASCS Office based on workload. This allocation plus money collected from the farmer for premeasurement, remeasurement, etc., is deposited to the Franklin County ASC Committee bank account.

1972 BUDGET

<u>ALLOCATION</u> . . . . .	.\$	<u>114188.42</u>
-----------------------------	-----	------------------

EXPENDITURES

County Committee . . . . .	.\$	3432.66
Community Committee. . . . .		606.94
Regular Employees. . . . .		96436.86
All Other Personnel. . . . .		11413.65
Travel . . . . .		3363.81
Refunds. . . . .		280.34
Other. . . . .		1933.53
Minus Collections. . . . .		<u>- 3279.37</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES . . . . .	.\$	<u>114188.42</u>



## PUBLIC RELATIONS

The job of keeping farmers, businessmen, and other agricultural - minded people informed is of vital importance to the success of any ASCS program.

During 1972, several methods of getting information to the public were used. Biweekly newsletters were mailed to each county and community committeeman, to all vendors, local agricultural agencies, and to others interested in ASCS Programs. These key people play an important role in helping to dispense information about agricultural programs to the public.

Mail is another very important means of getting information to the farmers. Cards and letters, furnishing information about programs such as the Rural Environmental Assistance Program, Cropland Adjustment Program, Compliance, Production Adjustment, and Wool were sent to the farmers in Franklin County.

The press has proven to be an excellent way to keep the public informed about what is happening in agriculture. Franklin County has one newspaper, "The Franklin Times", which is published bi-weekly. The newspaper personnel has been very cooperative in printing news articles pertaining to ASCS and programs administered by it.

The WYRN Radio Station personnel has been instrumental in helping to keep the public informed about current ASCS news by allowing time for regular ASCS programs and spot announcements.

"OUR MOTTO"

Service With A Smile





## PUBLIC RELATIONS

Newsletters	18
Cards	17
Letters	28
News Releases	19
News Releases Published	19
Radio Programs	50
Spot Announcements	10
Group Talks	7

LISTEN TO RADIO STATION

WYRN

Louisburg, N. C.

Wednesday

11:35

For ASCS News





## USDA COUNTY DEFENSE BOARD

By Executive order of the President, The Secretary of Agriculture has put into effect defense services to protect farmers, their families, their livestock, and their agricultural productivity in event of a national emergency. The wide scope of these services enables them to function at all levels-national, state, county and farm.

The USDA county defense board is composed by key USDA representatives in the county. The County Executive Director of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service serves as chairman. Other board members include representatives of Cooperative Extension Service, the Farmers Home Administration, and the Soil Conservation Service. Following are the Franklin County Defense Board Members:

John R. Davis.....	Chairman, ASCS
W. U. Smith.....	Deputy Chairman, SCS
Tom Marshall.....	Member, FHA
C. T. Dean, Jr.....	Member, CES

Each USDA county defense board is equipped to serve the farmer in many ways.

1. The board chairman is responsible for food production programs in most counties and see that guidance is available in emergency farming practices and in conserving farm equipment, fuel and manpower.
2. The Soil Conservation Service member of the board will advise and assist in the proper use of land and water.
3. Farmers Home Administration member will help the farmer in credit problems that may arise.
4. The County Extension member will provide education on survival practices and protective measures for the farmer, his family, and his livestock.







## RURAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

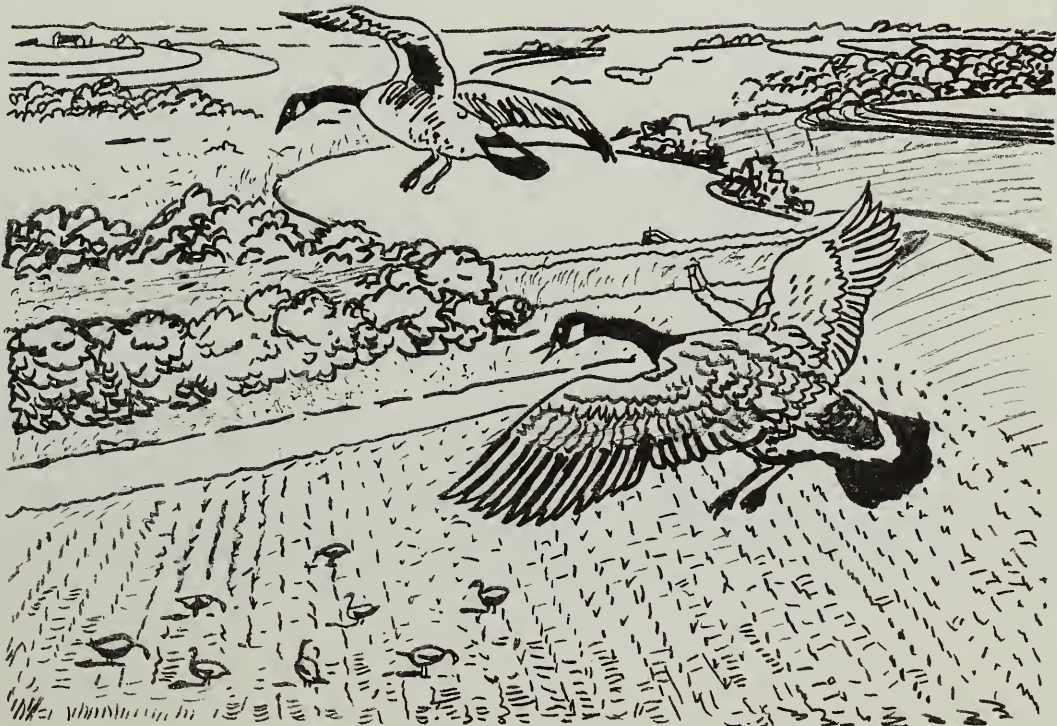
The new Rural Environmental Assistance Program took the place of the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) in 1971. The new program permitted the resumption of the federal cost-sharing of various beneficial conservation practices with farmers, but under a revised program to help meet the needs of both the on and off farm environment.

Under REAP, major considerations used in authorizing cost-sharing of any practice was the resulting public benefits such as controlling pollution and enduring soil and water conservation, recreation, wildlife, and open space, as well as the degree of permanency which would be achieved. The intent was to give the public more benefits at less cost.

Each fall a meeting is called for the purpose of developing the next year's Rural Environmental Assistance Program. The county executive director, county committeemen, and representatives from all agricultural agencies attend this meeting.

All practices requiring technical service are worked jointly with the Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service to obtain the best possible results.

All farmers were eligible and encouraged to use the REAP program on their farms. They were given an equal chance to share in the funds allocated for this program. The farmer's participation, the county's basis of need and other factors determine funds allocated to the county. This program has been eliminated for 1973.





# SUMMARY OF REAP COST SHARING UNDER THE 1972 PROGRAM YEAR

1. Number of Farms in the County . . . . .	.2762
2. Number of Farms Completing One or More Practices . . . . .	576
3. Assistance Earned . . . . .	\$64,496
4. Small Cost-Share Increase Earned . . . . .	\$3,732
5. Total Assistance Earned by Farmers . . . . .	\$68,228

## REAP PARTICIPATION PROGRAM YEAR - 1972

Practice	Farms	Units	Net Assistance (Whole Dollars)
Permanent Cover	85	702	\$15,230
Rotation Cover	38	322	3,714
Liming Materials	15	322	1,893
Water Impoundment Reservoirs	18	18	4,025
Improving Permanent Cover	93	1699	15,411
Interim Cover	312	3288	6,577
Trees for Forestry Purposes	29	648	10,845
Sediment or Chemical Runoff Control Measures	25	272	6,800





## CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

The 1966 Cropland Adjustment Program authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into agreements with farmers to divert cropland normally used for the production of feed grain, allotment, and non-allotment crops to conserving and recreational uses.

The agreement may be for 5 to 10 years at the farmers option. Annual adjustment payments are made for the acreage placed under agreement. Cost-share payments are authorized for the establishment of approved conservation and recreation practices.

The designated acreage must be maintained for the duration of the agreement in such a manner as to prevent erosion and to control weeds, insects, and undesirable rodents. No crops may be planted for harvest or harvested on the designated acreage. Farmers under agreement must comply with all acreage allotments and feed grain base for the farm under agreement as well as on all other farms in which they have an interest.

### 1972 CAP PARTICIPATION

No. CAP Agreements	No. Acres	Annual Payments	Cost-share Payments
10	245.3	\$17,646.08	0





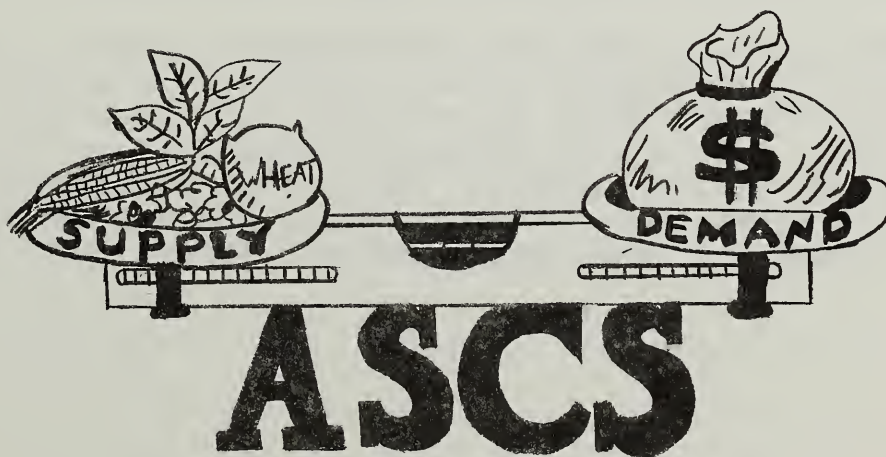
## PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT

Out of years of experience has come the realization that prices cannot be upheld when our country becomes flooded with excess supplies.

When the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 was enacted, referendums were directed in connection with marketing quotas for the six so-called "basic" crops--wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts, corn, and tobacco. The quotas are for use under conditions of heavy supply; they provide a method of allocating the available market among the farms growing the crop; they are made effective through farm acreage allotments, and monetary penalties, when applicable, on production or marketings from excess acreage if the acreage exceeds the farm allotment.

With a few exceptions, the marketing quota programs provided in 1938 -- and the referendums which approve their use -- are still current. However, quotas were never in effect for corn, and the quota authority for this crop was repealed in 1954 (corn allotments were ended with the 1958 crop). Special legislation exempts wheat and upland cotton from marketing quotas through the 1973 crop.

When quotas are approved by growers voting in a referendum, the quotas apply to all producers of the crop. A special marketing quota program for flue-cured tobacco provides poundage quotas as well as acreage allotments when approved by more than two-thirds of the farmers voting in a referendum. A referendum was held for flue-cured tobacco in 1970 for the 1971, 1972, and 1973 crop years.







## RECONSTITUTIONS

A reconstitution occurs when the identity of a farm is changed as the result of a combination or division. This action may be initiated by the county committee, the farm owner, or the operator of the farm affected by the proposed action.

We are required to reconstitute a farm when the following conditions exist:

1. A change occurs in the operation to the extent that the land no longer meets the requirements of a farm.
2. An owner requests in writing that his land no longer be included in a multiple-ownership farm.
3. The farm was not properly constituted under the procedure in effect at the time the farm was last constituted or reconstituted.
4. The county committee determines that the farm was reconstituted on the basis of false information furnished by the owner or farm operator.
5. The county committee determines that the tracts of land included on a farm are not being operated in accordance with conditions under which the tracts were combined or divided.

Farms are divided or combined as soon as it is determined that the land areas are not properly constituted. Reconstitutions are based, to the extent practical, on facts and conditions existing at the time the change requiring the reconstitution occurs. There were 138 reconstitutions in Franklin County for 1972.

There were 9 farms transferred to this county from adjoining counties during 1972, with 3 farms being transferred out of the county. The basis for transfer of farms between counties is if the operator or land-owner requests that a farm located in one county be combined with land operated by the same operator in another county and the county committee determines that the land should be constituted as one farm under current regulations.



## TOBACCO

Franklin County ranks eighteenth among the counties of North Carolina in the production of flue-cured tobacco. Tobacco is our major money crop, and farmers are continually seeking better varieties and better farming methods.

The flue-cured base tobacco allotment for Franklin County during 1972 was 9,179.50 acres. Actually 73 percent of our farms carry allotments of less than 5.00 acres.

Lease and transfer of tobacco allotments was permitted for the tenth time in 1972. The program will be in effect for 1973. Lease agreements were signed by 2300 farmers to transfer tobacco for a one-year period. This transfer of tobacco allotments provided for larger, more economical units of production. The farmers who leased their tobacco received history credit in establishing their 1973 allotments.

The Acreage Poundage Program was passed by Congress and is designed to get supplies in line with demand, improve the quality of our tobacco, stimulate our exports, reduce surplus, produce better tobacco, and to prevent further acreage cuts.

On July 16, 1970, a special referendum was held and farmers voted approval of the Acreage-Poundage Program for 1971, 1972, and 1973. Franklin County growers voted a 97.6 percent favorable vote with 1603 voting in favor of the program and 39 against.

The poundage quota for each farm was based on the production history of the farm during the 5 years, 1959-63. The three highest yearly yields for each farm was averaged to give the farm a preliminary farm yield which was adjusted for over 120 percent of the community yield or below 80 percent of the community yield. For 1972, the preliminary yield factor was .9312.

As a result of the referendum, price support is available on up to 110 percent of the farm's poundage quota. Penalties apply to marketings in excess of this amount. Any marketings in excess of the poundage quota is deducted from the farm's quota for the following year. If less than the poundage quota for the farm is marketed in any year, the difference is added to the quota for the following year. Corresponding acreage is also added to the next year's allotment to go with the carry-over poundage.



# 1972 TOBACCO PRODUCTION SUMMARY

COMMUNITY	HARVESTED ACREAGE	POUNDS ALLOTTED	POUNDS SOLD
Cedar Rock	1156.92	1,916,780	2,266,126
Cypress Creek	390.59	708,637	703,066
Dunn	1386.45	2,556,355	2,965,045
Franklinton	586.38	1,231,854	1,028,481
Gold Mine	370.64	818,083	670,198
Harris	917.85	1,862,103	1,912,875
Hayesville	917.96	1,553,521	1,662,874
Louisburg	1022.05	2,130,317	1,936,286
Sandy Creek	750.46	1,335,043	1,343,440
Youngsville	<u>603.59</u>	<u>1,262,854</u>	<u>1,218,072</u>
TOTALS	8102.89	15,375,547	15,706,463

The total tobacco marketing quota for the county was 15,375,547 pounds. Of this quota, 15,706,463 pounds were marketed resulting in overmarketings of 330,916 pounds.





## TOBACCO DISCOUNT VARIETY PROGRAM

The Tobacco Discount Variety Program was in effect for 1972. The discount varieties included Reams 64, Coker 139, Coker 140, Coker 316, and Dixie Bright 244. Any mixture or strain of these varieties, or any breeding line of flue-cured varieties, including 187 Golden Wilt also designated as No Name, XYZ, Mortgage lifter, Super XYZ, having the quality and chemical characteristics of the five varieties was designated as discount varieties.

These varieties have proven to be undesirable to both the domestic and export trade. Therefore, the support level was reduced on them to reflect their true value. The support level for discounted varieties is one-half of that for acceptable varieties.

There was a considerable amount of work involved in administering this program. Each producer was asked to sign a statement as to whether he had planted any of the discounted varieties. All statements indicated that no farm had discounted varieties.







## COTTON

Franklin County ranks sixteenth in allotments among the counties of North Carolina.

Marketing quotas on cotton have been in effect for the years 1954 through 1970. Special legislation exempts cotton from marketing quotas through the 1973 crops, but authorizes a production adjustment program for upland cotton for 1971 - 1973. Participating producers may qualify for payment by complying with program provisions. To participate in the program a producer must:

1. File an application to participate.
2. Set-aside cropland representing the required percentage of the farms effective allotment.
3. Maintain the farms conserving base in approved conservation uses.
4. Otherwise comply with program provisions.

Farmers were encouraged to release any part or all of their allotments which they did not plan to plant in order that it could be reapportioned to other farms and individual farm history acreage might be preserved. Many of our farmers showed interest in this program as you will note from the chart on the following page.

Farmers in some sections of our county are not as interested in cotton as are farmers in other sections. Thus, we are noting a shift of cotton production in our county.





# 1972 COTTON "FACTS AND FIGURES"

COMMUNITY	NUMBER FARMS	ORIGINAL ALLOTMENTS	EFFECTIVE ALLOTMENTS	PLANTED ACREAGE
CEDAR ROCK	345	1181.1	262.0	233.9
CYPRESS CREEK	109	327.8	70.9	45.1
DUNN	248	617.2	87.6	37.1
FRANKLINTON	264	947.1	333.4	251.8
GOLD MINE	206	593.5	95.7	83.8
HARRIS	183	459.8	74.8	61.2
HAYESVILLE	210	647.5	276.0	264.0
LOUISBURG	242	909.6	162.4	106.4
SANDY CREEK	227	666.3	167.4	122.8
YOUNGSVILLE	<u>135</u>	<u>393.1</u>	<u>105.0</u>	<u>55.9</u>
TOTALS	2169	6743.0	1635.2	1262.0

## RELEASE AND REAPPORTIONMENT

No. farms releasing cotton allotments. . . . .1736  
 Total acres of cotton released in Franklin County. . . .5238.6  
 Reapportioned Acreage . . . . .138.9

## LEASE AND SALE

No. Farms transferring cotton out of county. . . . .1  
 No. acres transferred from county . . . . .6.0

## COTTON SET-ASIDE PROGRAM

Participating Farms . . . . .338  
 Total Set-aside . . . . .286.0  
 Acreage for Payment . . . . .1264.0  
 Set-aside Payment . . . . . \$60,614



## FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

The 1961 Feed Grain Program was authorized by Congress to control the national feed grain supply buildup. It also caused tremendous savings in acquisition and storage costs.

The five general objectives of the Feed Grain Program are:

1. To increase farm income.
2. To reduce the risk of serious over-production of meat, poultry, and dairy products.
3. To stop the build-up of feed grain surplus and to reduce the surplus if possible.
4. To reduce government costs of farm programs.
5. To assure consumers fair and stable prices of meat, poultry, and dairy products.

Farmers desiring to participate, filed applications to reduce their corn and grain sorghum acreage from the 1959-1960 average planted for these crops. Payments were made to these farmers for setting-aside 25 percent of their feed grain bases to conserving uses.

Commodity	No. Farms Eligible	No. Farms Participating	Required Set-Aside Acres	Set-Aside Payments
Feed Grain	2327	1852	4,835	\$337,844.00







## WHEAT

Wheat acreage allotments are required every year unless the Secretary dispenses with them under the emergency powers of the law.

The state wheat acreage allotment is apportioned among the counties in a state on the same basis as the national allotment is apportioned to states.

The county acreage allotment is apportioned among farms on the basis of past acreage of wheat, tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.

In 1972, Franklin County had 1539 farms with an effective wheat allotment of 2421.2 acres.

For the 1972 wheat program, price support payments were authorized on the planted acreage of wheat. The price support payments were limited to the wheat allotment although a producer could plant more than the allotment.

Eighty-two percent of our wheat producers participated in the 1972 wheat program as follows:

Eligible farms. . . . .	1462
Participating farms . . . . .	1197
Required Set-Aside acres . . . . .	1696
Set-Aside Payment . . . . .	\$111,469



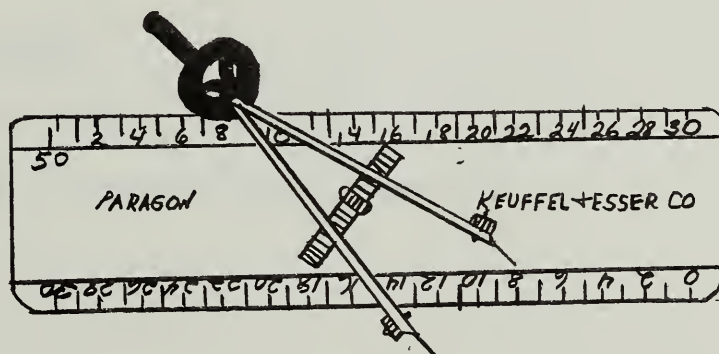




## COMPLIANCE

Photocopies were not mailed to farm operators for 1972 unless requested. A copy was given to each operator at the counter when he certified his set-aside acreage. Producers requesting measurement service were furnished a photocopy with all measurements and acreages entered for each field measured. These photocopies are designed to help the farmer stay within the program requirements and aid him in certification.

To determine the accuracy of farmer certifications, a percentage of the farms were selected at random by the Data Processing Center and other selections were made by the county office. Regulations required that visits be made to at least 25 percent of all farms participating in the cotton, feed grain and wheat programs and farms having an effective tobacco allotment. All farms operated by county committeemen, office personnel, tobacco warehousemen or dealers and farms found to be out of compliance by control visits in the preceding year for any program were required to be measured. There was a total of 655 farms measured in Franklin County for 1972.





## STATISTICAL DATA FOR 1972 COMPLIANCE

### Measurement Service

Farms Requested.....	254
Number of Reporters.....	4

### Regular Compliance

Number of Farms Measured	
Tobacco.....	463
Cotton.....	92
Feed Grain.....	506
Wheat.....	326
CAP.....	3
Set-Aside.....	538
Number of Reporters.....	12

### Remeasurement and Adjustment

Number of Farms Remeasured.....	2
Number of Farms Adjusted.....	1

### REAP Spot Checks

Number of Farms Spot Checked.....	39
Number of Vendors Spot Checked.....	19



## PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

The main purpose of ASC price support programs may be outlined as activities designed to maintain an adequate supply of food and fiber for all our people, and to promote trade and commerce with other nations and mainly to promote orderly marketing of our farm crops, especially at harvest time. By doing this, an imaginary floor is placed under the price received for farm commodities by farmers.

Levels of support are established in accordance with the direction and authority contained in the Agricultural Act of 1938 as amended. Price support is mandatory for the basic commodities of corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, and peanuts. Support is also mandatory for certain designated non-basic commodities - wool, barley, grain sorghum, oats, rye, soybeans, etc. Price support for other commodities is permissive at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. Price support operations are carried on by USDA through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The price support program for flue-cured tobacco is carried out by Flue-Cured Tobacco Stabilization Corporation at the warehouse.

Both warehouses and farm-stored price support loans are available on most commodities grown in the county. Farm storage facility loans and mobile drying equipment loans are also available to eligible producers

### N. C. 1972 COMMODITY SUPPORT RATES

---

---

Cotton .....	20.45¢ lb.	Grain Sorghum ....	\$1.85 CWT
Tobacco .....	72.7¢ lb.	Oats.....	\$0.65 bu.
Peanuts .....	\$292.27 ton	Wheat.....	\$1.31 bu.
Corn .....	\$1.22 bu.	Soybeans.....	\$2.26 bu.
Barley.....	\$0.91 bu.	Rye.....	\$1.08 bu.
Cottonseed.....		\$37.00 ton	





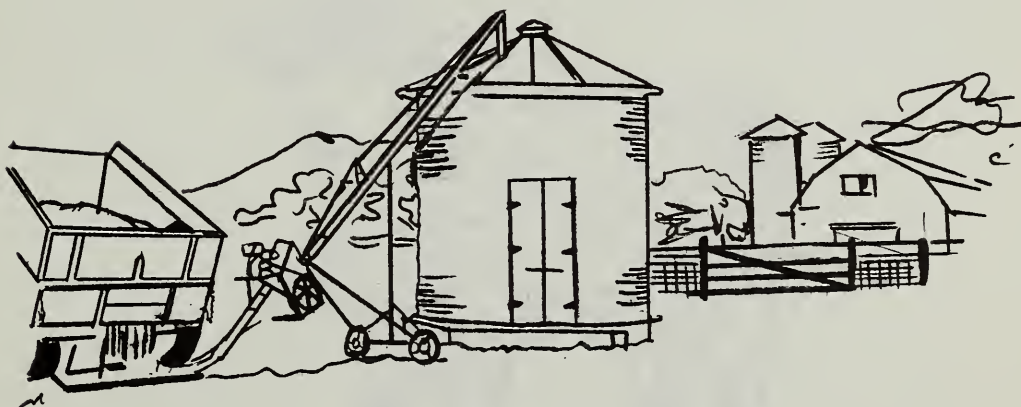
## FARM STORAGE FACILITY LOAN PROGRAM

The Farm Storage Facility Loan Program is administered by ASCS. Its purpose is to enable producers to obtain loans on grain bins and drying equipment. Loans may be made to cover 85% of the purchase and erection costs. Loans are for a 5 year period with 4 annual repayments. There were nine loans disbursed, one at an interest rate of 6% and eight at 5.52% interest.

In 1972, several producers throughout the county purchased and erected metal grain bins to be used to store their soybeans and grain crops.

Following is a summary of 1972 farm storage facility loan program activities.

<u>No. Loans Disbursed</u>	<u>Loan Bushel Capacity</u>	<u>Total Loan Disbursement</u>
9	27241	\$36,756.22





## INCENTIVE WOOL PROGRAM

The "Incentive Wool Program" was authorized by the National Wool Act of 1954, and it first went into operation in 1955. Since it's inception, the program has accomplished a steady increase in wool production. Wool is recognized as an essential and strategic commodity which is not produced in sufficient quantity in the United States. We call this an "Incentive" program because it provided an incentive for farmers to increase their wool production. Incentive payments are made on eligible wool, lambs, and yearlings marketed by producers.

There were two applications for shorn wool by the Franklin County ASC Committee in 1972.





## MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

The County ASCS Office performs other duties assigned to it by the Secretary of Agriculture from time to time, such as surveys, reports, and emergency programs. We also try to keep committeemen and farmers informed properly on all phases of the programs administered by ASCS. Newsletters, newspaper articles, radio programs, TV programs, and personal letters to each farmer are means used to keep them informed. During the year, over 50,000 pieces of mail were handled by the ASCS Office, and approximately 10,000 personal contacts with farmers and businessmen.

Meetings were held during the year with community committeemen, vendors, Agricultural Technical Committees, Agricultural Workers Council, ginners, buyers, reporters, and farmers.

Other activities performed during the year included spot-checking vendor's records, REAP practices, accepting deposits for premeasuring, disposition of excess acreages, and preparing monthly expense accounts.





# OUR CREED



WE AS MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION COMMITTEE ACCEPT OUR OBLIGATION AND OUR OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE THE PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTY WELL AND IN FULL MEASURE. WE BELIEVE IT IS OUR DUTY.....

- \* To administer faithfully the federal programs and functions assigned to us.
- \* To put loyalty to the highest moral principles above loyalty to persons or party.
- \* To serve the public with fairness, courtesy, integrity, and understanding.
- \* To give a full day's labor for a full day's pay, giving to the performance of our duties earnest effort and our best thought.
- \* To develop our personal resources by seeking always to improve the efficiency, economy and effectiveness of our work.
- \* To be a good neighbor and a substantial contributor to the general welfare of our community, being mindful of the common source of all our blessings.

..AND THUS DO OUR PART IN PERFORMING THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES OF THE GOVERNMENT, IN CONSERVING OUR NATURAL RESOURCES, AND IN FURTHERING THE FREE AND DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS OF OUR COUNTRY.



## CONCLUSION

The Franklin County ASCS Office is located in the Agricultural Building on East Nash Street in Louisburg along with the other Agricultural Agencies. We are very thankful to our county commissioners for providing good office space.

Our office is open each day, Monday through Friday, from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., except for legal holidays.

We are federal employees administering farm programs designed for the people of Franklin County. A cordial invitation to visit us is extended to all persons whenever our services are needed. You may wish to telephone us, if so, the number is Louisburg, 496-3121.

I hope you have enjoyed reviewing our annual report.





